

few, and in the progress of the war they have been decreasing. The danger which has attended the avowal of Union sentiments, the uncertainty of protection which we have been able to give them, the certain severity of the Confederate government, the unexpected length to which the struggle together with neighborhood friendships and interests, have carried away many who in the beginning maintained their allegiance to the Union. In the whole valley of Virginia I do not remember to have met a Union man, and certainly not one Union woman. (Laughter.) This element of their strength must not be underrated. It serves to show how thoroughly the feelings of the South are in this contest, and leaves no doubt as to what will be the training of the growing generation. Not only were the people not desirous of returning into the Union, but they did not entertain the idea in any shape—their only conjectures were as to the manner in which the separation would finally be effected. I do not think that our Northern people realize how many years the South has been preparing for this struggle.

We are at war with a people who have been educated to believe they are contending for their liberties; they are carrying on this contest with unity and determination; their armies have acquired the solidity and consistency of regular troops. To reduce such a rebellion will require the utmost exertions of our force and the immediate use of every advantage which nature affords us of every advantage in the contest. Their determination to obtain success is unconquerable to subdue them their designs must be made impossible, and the unity which gives them strength must be ours also. (Cheers.)

To secure this unity we must rouse ourselves to extraordinary exertions. Not only must every possible means be used to damage the enemy in the field, but we must guard vigilantly against the enemies in our midst. (Cheers.) While you have been loyally occupied with the defence of the country and sending your votes to the field, the pro-secessionary party has been stealthily and busily employed in organizing to control the elections, and to secure a victory of which they already feel assured. To counteract them you must labor—you must make it a matter of individual labor in order to give this force of unity to the work before us, and every vote deposited in the ballot-box tells as surely on the contest as a blood-stained musket left on the field. The endurance and steady courage of our soldiers must be supported by a united public opinion at home, and when some brilliant victory flashes across the clouds of war, let a responsive glow light up the undivided hearts of the North. (Loud Cheers.)

We might make concessions and give up advantages if our contest was for this generation only. If we were contending for ourselves only, we might compromise or let it go. Individual prosperity could be easily secured here or elsewhere where peace and stable governments reign. But it is for the long life of generations yet to come in whose interests we fight this battle. (Cheers.) We cannot say, "After us the deluge," but must take the time with all its obligation. Our soldiers go to the field with no short aims. Their hopes are not placed upon the temporary success of a battle, and the impulses which govern them are not those of personal fame. Remember how small their chance for it. No such considerations would have carried them from their little home circles, where each absence makes a horrible blank in the life of a generation, to the front of battle. (Cheers.)

Go to the graves of these honored dead, and tell them the flag they loved floats over their remains upon some glorious field—will their sleep be disturbed? Tell them that their names will be handed down with honor through the centuries of generations—will the blood again thrill in their veins, and will their eyes glisten? Give them, then, while they can enjoy it, the satisfaction to know that their efforts have an object. Already you hear the tramp of eager thousands hastening to the prepared battle—your fancy in the restless night brings you back the voices of their farewell. Except in dreams of the night how many of you will ever hear them again, those household voices.

Remembering these—remembering the boarded treasures you have thrown into this gall for your country's good—will you hesitate? People of Massachusetts, will you hesitate to strike with vital force the unnatural enemy who has compelled these terrible sacrifices? (Cries of No! No!) Shall this blood be shed in vain? (No! No!) Baptized in such blood will you not make that soil where it was shed? (Yes! Yes!) Shall a ploughshare guided by the hand of a slave turn up to whiten in the sun, the bones of patriots who fell in this struggle for their country? (Cries of No! No!)

Crowd your patriot soldiers to the field, happy in their privilege to be there; make every fight a victory, but let the men who fall on those red fields die in the assured belief that their blood was not merely spilled upon the ground—that it went to cement the corner-stones in this great temple of universal liberty, (great cheering), and when the roar of the battle with all other mortal sounds is fading in their ears, let them feel that their souls, too, are marching on to join the noble army (Cheers) of martyrs, with every good cause demands. Justify their sacrifices, and at once, by a great act, place yourselves on one of the grand pinnacles of history. And if on that summit the halo which surrounds you is tinged with a reddened light reflected from many a bloody field, it will not come from your setting sun, but will be the light of a new and glorious morning which will illuminate the world. (Tremendous applause, which was kept up for several minutes.)

Vermont's Quota.

The 4808 men, which will form Vermont's quota of the last levy of 300,000 men, will be organized in a brigade of five regiments. It is expected that they will be forthcoming without draft, and will be of the best material in the State. General Washburn expects to have them in camp by the 15th of September. All rendezvous at Brattleboro, and it is understood, will be retained in camp of instruction there, receiving regimental and brigade drill, for a longer or shorter period, dependent, of course, on the exigencies of the public service. The demands of this last addition to the army of 300,000 men are too great to be supplied by the government, except in respect to arms. The clothing and the cloth for the same, of our quota, will be made in the State. Tents cannot be supplied at once, and the troops will be housed.

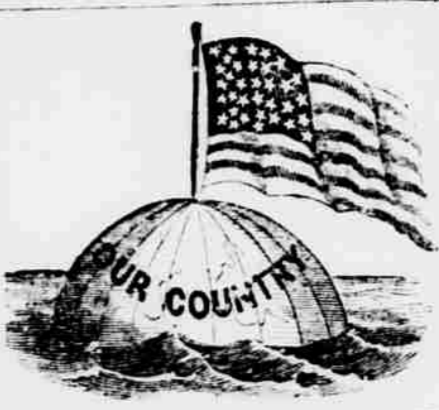
The whole work of recruiting, both for the old and the new, is going on with an intense and gratifying activity throughout the State, and our State authorities are greatly cheered by the hearty response to the calls for additional levies, which were among the first to suggest and urge upon the national government.

The 73d Illinois regiment is commanded throughout by Methodist preachers. Joseph Byers surprised the citizens of Detroit on Wednesday night, by mounting a log and riding through the streets, to the music of the animal's unearthly squeals in justice to Mr. Byers, it should be stated that he was a disbeliever, and so fast asleep that he did not become conscious of the ridiculous figure he was cutting until the porker tumbled him into the river.

THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.



We have never attempted to sum up the war news of the week when contradictory statements, vague intelligence, and general mystification hung over the whole affairs in Virginia more than at the present writing.

We attempt, so far as the limits of our columns will admit, to give a connected account elsewhere of another series of bloody battles between the government forces and the rebel troops concentrated in Eastern Virginia. It will be remembered that the government holds possession of the telegraph lines out of Washington, and exercises censorship of the press. The only official paper that we yet have in regard to the late fighting, is General Pope's despatch to Gen Halleck respecting a great battle fought on Friday on the identical Bull Run battle-field. In this despatch the country was assured that the day was our own, though at an immense cost of life—8,000 being killed and wounded. As it is known that there have been several hard battles since, and immediately following this second Bull Run, and as there has been no official report of any of them, it is generally supposed they have been adverse to the government forces, as a general can find time to report a victory when he cannot find opportunity to proclaim a defeat.

Although we have very little information respecting the fighting and the general result of the battles since Friday, we know that our army has gradually retreated, until, as the last despatch says, "Gen Pope's entire command is falling back upon Fairfax Court House, and from thence to Washington." We had previously the intelligence of the defeat of a division of our army at Haymarket, a few miles Northwest of Bull Run, on Saturday, and its retreat to Centerville; also the report of the evacuation of Fredericksburg by Gen Burnside's army and their retreat to Aquia Creek, under cover of the gunboats on the Potomac.

From what we know of the position of affairs in Virginia, and from what we don't know, we apprehend matters to be in a critical state. There are many theories in regard to the strategy of the rebels. But what is evident and plain to be seen by every one, is the fact that they consider the present time, before the government gets its new 600,000 into the field, their golden opportunity. They have always been bold at a dash and frequently successful. It is evidently their pet scheme to capture or burn Washington—to get into Maryland and stir up the traitors in Baltimore and elsewhere, and they stake all on this issue. A despatch has been received (sensational or otherwise) stating that Stonewall Jackson was on his way to Baltimore at the head of 50,000 men, via Leesburg and Edwards' Ferry.

While the rebels are making these bold dashes, thousands of troops are almost daily pouring into Washington from the free States, and report says the government is confident and calm. To us it is the darkest hour yet in the rebellion—they say it is always darkest just before day. Let us trust in God, keep our powder dry, and forward the sinews of war with all expedition. The traitors must be conquered.

An alarming despatch comes to us from Cincinnati. It appears as though the rebels were to make a desperate effort to sack and destroy that city. We hope there will be a gunboat or two to assist Gen Wallace in giving the obese Humph. Marshall a belly flog.

Loyal Generals Threatened.

The rebels have ordered, that in the event of the capture of Gens Hunter and Phelps, they shall be executed as felons, and not be treated as prisoners of war. This order is issued because of the action of these officers in organizing and arming negroes. Is there yet a man in the entire North who urges anything but the most energetic and severe measures in quelling this rebellion? If there is let him consider that Gens Hunter and Phelps have a perfect right under the laws of war to organize and arm loyal slaves, while the United States army, are all liable, by the same laws, to the same penalty with which they threaten Gens Hunter and Phelps.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—Now is the time for ladies and others to redouble their efforts in furnishing garments and other necessities for the wounded soldiers. The series of dreadful battles that have been fought the past week near Washington, has filled to overflowing all the hospitals in that vicinity with the unfortunate wounded and sick. At Boston the Sabbath was spent in making bandages, scraping lint, and providing other articles for the wounded. Tremont Temple was made a depot for supplies, and men, women and children flocked thither with their free-will offerings. In addition to other articles, Boston and vicinity sent on 35 surgeons to the scene of conflict on Sunday night.

CHIVALRY AND WATERING PLACES.—Many have supposed that the watering places in the North were dependent upon Southern custom for support. The present year has proved the fallacy of this belief. Saratoga, the White Mountains, Newport, and other fashionable watering places have been crowded, and the hotel keepers are reaping a rich harvest. It is said that there were as many as 10,000 visitors at Saratoga at one time this season.

There are two things at least upon the first page that should be read—the poem, and the speech of Gen Fremont. The former is inspiring and grand, and the latter is convincing, noble and eloquent.

Vermont Election.

The vote on Tuesday was very light, as expected. But two tickets were run, the Union and the se— peace party. Gov. Holbrook is re-elected nearly unanimously. Among representatives chosen we notice the names of John Gregory Smith from St. Albans, H. F. Jones, Waterbury, Wm. G. Shaw Burlington, Charles Reed, Montpelier, W. S. Balch, Ludlow, A. P. Hutton, Bethel, D. C. Dennison, Royalton, Charles Barret, Northfield, O. P. Chandler, Woodstock, and many other prominent and good men.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED—GOVERNOR VOTE.

Caledonia County.

Representative	Count
Barnet, James Graham	160
Burke, Harris B. Hall	108
Sutton, Joseph Bartlett	84
Waterford, F. R. Carpenter	104
Lyndon, George Ide	146
St. Johnsbury, Charles S. Dana	280
Newark, D. F. Johnson	73
Wheelock, Charles Rogers, Jr.	59
Kirby, H. D. Young	124
Peachment, Asa Sargent	22

Essex County.

Representative	Count
Brighton, A. F. Woodman	129
Concord, L. H. Tabor	112
East Haven, D. C. Hudson	31
Victory, Isaac R. Houston	35

SENATORS AND ASSISTANT JUDGES.

Senator	Count	Judge	Count
St. Johnsbury	276	265	3
Sutton	79	75	79
Burke	104	103	103
Newark	73	73	73
Barnet	161	159	160
Waterford	103	102	103
Lyndon	146	4	143
Wheelock	59	54	57
Peachment	124	125	124

From Brattleboro.

SEPT. 2, 1862.

To the Editor of The Caledonian:
It will give great pleasure to the many personal friends of Lieut-Col. Asa P. Blunt of your place to learn that he has been relieved from duty in the 6th regiment to take the command of the 12th regiment—nine months men. People in this vicinity feel that no better appointment could have been made, and the esteem in which Col. Blunt is held by the Governor is evidenced by the fact that he has detained him here, while on the way to join his regiment, in order to gain the consent of government to his promotion. The companies which will join his regiment may feel assured that they will have as a commander a thorough soldier, well proved on the battlefield, a whole-souled patriot and Christian hero. No man has sacrificed more for his country, and better deserves promotion. The State will have reason, I doubt not, to feel proud of the 12th regiment.

The two regiments of three years men now in camp here were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. They are a fine body of men and well officered. Colonel Jewett of the 10th has seen service, and I learn that Lt. Col. Edson has also been in the field from Massachusetts. The Major, W. W. Henry, was a lieutenant in the 2d regiment.

The officers of the 11th are well known in your vicinity. The Col. is a graduate of West Point, and a son of Hon. Joseph Warner of Middlebury. The Lt. Col., R. C. Benton, bears the marks of the bloody fight at Savage Station, in his right arm. His early education was obtained, I think, at the academy in your place. To say anything in praise of Major Chamberlin would seem almost superfluous as he is too well known to need any commendation. In him Col. A. has lost and the regiment have gained an officer who merits and will receive the love and respect of all under his command.

Officers of the 10th and 11th Regiments.

TENTH REGIMENT.
Col. A. B. Jewett, of Swanton.
Lt. Col. Edson, of Montpelier.
Major W. W. Henry of Waterbury.
Adjutant Wyllis Lyman, Jr., of Burlington.
Sergeant Major J. A. Hicks, Jr., of Rutland.
Surgeon Willard A. Child, of Castleton.
Assistant Surgeons J. C. Rutherford, of Derby Line and Almon Clark, of Barre.
Quartermaster A. B. Valentine, of Bennington.
Eleventh Regiment.
Col. Warner of Middlebury.
Lt. Col. Benton of Hyde Park.
Major Chamberlin of St. Johnsbury.

We learn that the following officers have been appointed in the 12th:
Col. Asa P. Blunt of St. Johnsbury.
Sergeant Major E. D. Redington of St. Johnsbury.

According to the statement of a correspondent of the New York Times, the rebel raid at Catlett's Station last Friday night was specially designed for the capture of Gen. Pope. The inquiry the rebels made of every one they could seize was where Gen. Pope's headquarters were. A negro directed a party led by Gen. Stuart and Ex-Senator Yulee of Alabama to Gen. McDowell's wagon train, which was not much disturbed. Yulee saying that McDowell was a gentleman, and it should be let alone. Gen. Pope's Secretary was taken prisoner and ordered to be shot, as the rebels had "no transportation for Pope or any of his followers," but he managed to escape, was caught and again escaped by shooting his custodian.

The Great Eastern brings fourteen hundred passengers and three thousand tons of merchandise.
They say things are working badly in Maryland. The rebels are so thoroughly organized and so well armed that the most decisive measures will be necessary.

Quota of the 300,000 Militia.

Below we give the quota assigned each town in this vicinity, of the 9 months militia. Most towns, as far as we have learned, have already filled this quota, and the men are awaiting orders from headquarters. It is understood that they are all going into camp at Brattleboro as soon as houses which are now in process of construction, can be completed.

It will be noticed how unequal the quota is as assigned to the different towns. Take for instance the towns of Lyndon and Sheffield. The quota assigned Lyndon, with a population of 1700, is 36, while Sheffield, with a population of 850, (one-half as large as Lyndon), has assigned a quota of 101, one more than one-fourth as many as Lyndon's quota. As the quota of troops is made out from the enrolled militia, and not from the population, it is evident the lists did not do their duty in Sheffield, or they over-did it in Lyndon.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Representative	Count
Barnet	12
Burke	19
Danville	12
Groton	16
Hardwick	33
Kirby	13
Lyndon	36
Newark	10

ESSEX COUNTY.

Representative	Count
Bloomfield	4
Brighton	6
Brunswick	4
Canaan	12
Concord	22
East Haven	1

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Representative	Count
Albany	19
Barton	35
Brownington	1
Charleston	1
Covington	17
Craftsbury	8
Derby	22
Glover	11
Greensboro	8
Holland	8

For the Caledonians.

Finding a Substitute.
Much joy to you, dear Sally Ann,
I feel amazing cute,
I've just been out upon the street
And found a substitute
And now I'll stay at home, I will,
And look to you and ma'am,
And see the varmint round about
Don't do you any harm.

Well, Jonathan, I must confess.
Your statement gives me pain:
A little light, please let me throw
Upon your foolish brain:
I do not like a coward, sir—
Hear this without dispute—
And now I'll go myself and find
A manly substitute.

Now Jonathan was sore amazed
At this unlooked for twist:
And said he'd go, without delay,
To Johnsbury and enlist.
Provided she would but relent—
"I would I save a heap of pain—
And give the substitute the ship,
And take him back again.

His name is on the Muster Roll
His foot is firmly down;
His head is up, his heart is brave
As any lad's in town.
And when he seeks his home again—
When traitors are outdone—
There'll be a wedding, when two hearts
Will gladly join in one.

Sept. 2, 1862.

THE WAR.

Operations on Wednesday and Thursday.

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS TO MANASSAS.
On Wednesday morning, or rather Tuesday night, a report reached Warrenton Junction that Jackson was again in our rear, and that instead of making an attack and retiring as his cavalry did on Friday night of last week at Catlett's station, he had taken up a position on the railroad near Bristow, four miles north of Manassas, and had burned two railroad trains, torn up the track, cut the telegraph, and took all the guards prisoners along the road. These reports prove to have been true, and the events of Wednesday showed his determination not to be easily driven from the neighborhood. It seems, from what can be learned from rebel word in our hands, that Jackson and Ewell started from the vicinity of Warrenton Springs on Sunday with three divisions, crossed the Rappahannock some six miles south of Blue Ridge, and proceeded by way of Orleans and Salem to Bristow, making the distance in about two and a half days. On reaching this point, their first object of attack was the house of Mr. Limpzomb, where ten officers were stopping, and who were on the back porch at the time, smoking. The house was attacked both from front and rear, and bullet holes in the wood plaster, with the fact that none of the party were wounded, showed what poor marksmen these rebel cavalry were. The entire party, however, with the exception of Capt. O. A. Tildenmore, were taken prisoners.

The next attack of the rebels was upon a company of the 105th Pennsylvania infantry, and some dozen Pennsylvania cavalry, left to guard the road, two or three of whom were killed and the remainder supposed to be captured. A train of empty cars then came along from Warrenton, and was fired into by a company of infantry, and one of cavalry, and escaped without serious injury. Orders were then issued by Jackson to tear up the railroad track, which was done, and a second train coming along ran off the track and was fired into. A third train following ran into the second and was also fired into and some persons on board were taken prisoners. A fourth train made its appearance, but the engineer suspecting something wrong stopped at a distance and blew a whistle, and being answered by one of the others, backed and returned towards Warrenton. The two trains were then fired, under the direction of the iron work. The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track, burned the bridge at Catlett Run, tore up some thirty feet of track and cut the telegraph. They also burned the bridge across Broad Run, at Bristow.

On Wednesday morning, Ewell's rebel division was placed in position each side of the railroad, having three batteries, one on the right and one on the left, and the other near the railroad, with infantry and cavalry between the entire force being concealed behind brushwood and the railroad bank with an open field in front. Our troops stood down from Warrenton Junction to attack them consisted of Hooker's division, with a portion of Kearney's, but the latter, it is said, did not get a chance to enter into the contest. Gen. Hooker was in command, and not expecting the enemy to be in any large force, ordered a charge through a piece of woods, and into the cleared space, when a most murderous fire was opened upon him from the entire line of the rebels, their batteries throwing grape and

canister, the most of which, however, went over the heads of our troops. But the fire from the rebel line in its intensity was very destructive, and some of Hooker's regiments were compelled to fall back to the woods, but on being supported by others, rallied, and after firing several volleys, repeated the charge when the rebels broke and retreated, our boys pursuing them, shouting and yelling. The third New Jersey brigade was commanded by Colonel Carr, who had his horse shot under him while urging his men on to the attack. This is the brigade, although somewhat changed, which so nobly held the extreme left at the battle of Williamsburg, for four hours, sustaining a loss there of over 600 killed and wounded. Adjutant Benedict's horse was also shot during the action. Lieut. Colonel Potter of the 2d regiment, Excelsior brigade, was shot in the hand while leading his men.

The pursuit continued till dark, the enemy retreating towards Manassas. The result of this action was, that the enemy was beaten and driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal to our own. Our loss was about 50 killed and over 200 wounded, a complete list of which was collected but stolen. The 2nd New York regiment lost about ten officers and several men or 100 killed and wounded. The Excelsior brigade suffered severely. The physicians on the ground, Dr. Munn of the 14th New Hampshire, being the only name which is now recalled, exerted themselves to relieve the wounded, and although the accommodations to operate were very poor, they succeeded during the afternoon and night in attending to all. Gen. Pope arrived on the ground late in the evening, and proceeded towards the scene of action, but fighting was then over and the enemy in full retreat.

Jackson had left for Manassas during the day, with his division, where he pillaged the place, capturing a large number of prisoners, and burning every building except the telegraph building and a few shanties, after taking off their own old rags and putting on our good clothing and helping themselves to food of all kinds, arms, equipments and whatever else they could carry away out of place, a hundred of which were of that place, the greater part loaded with supplies for the army. The rebels then set fire to all the cars, and they now present a mass of blackened ruins. On their arrival they found a portion of the 2nd New Jersey regiment of infantry, which had arrived during the day, forenoon. They immediately attacked them, defending themselves for some time, but finding the number of the enemy so great, and that they were being flanked, retreated towards Centerville with the loss of some 40 wounded and 12 killed. The rebels captured 625 of them, but they were paroled on Friday, just before battle. The pursuit was continued towards Centerville Thursday afternoon, and a squadron of the 2nd Pennsylvania cavalry, with General Birney in the advance, stopped at Centerville to inquire the route taken by the enemy. While there a woman was taken by a flag from back window, which signified a force of rebel cavalry, about 2,000 strong, under Gen. Lee, emerged from the woods. Our men had scarcely time to mount their horses and escape, coming down the road at full speed, the enemy in swift pursuit. They were followed until they came to where our infantry were drawn up in line of battle, on each side of the road, at which point the rebels received a volley, which caused them to retreat at once to a double quick.

Our troops took up the line of march, and followed the rebels during the night on the Gainesville or the railroad track, and soon came in sight of them, posted near the old Bull Run battle ground, in strong position, under cover of the woods. The action commenced about 9 o'clock, and Milroy's brigade having the advance, was ordered to charge the rebels through the woods, and to cross towards the railroad switch, when the enemy poured into our troops a perfect storm of grape and canister. This caused them to fall back, but they soon rallied, and paid the enemy with interest. The rebels rose en masse behind the railroad track, and again caused our men to fall back, which they did behind Hampton's Pittsburgh battery, which opened upon the rebels terrifically. The enemy were at this time only about thirty yards distant, and the effect of the fire destroyed at least six hundred of them. In this action, however, Hampton lost one of his guns. He had to change his position to the left, as he was unable to maintain himself under the fire which the rebels poured into him. The battle in other quarters raged furiously, the general result of which has already been stated from other sources. The position of the forces on Thursday night remained about the same as it was at the commencement of the action. The loss on both sides is heavy.

Gen. Pope Retakes Manassas.

Severe Fighting with the Enemy.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK AT ALL POINTS.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28, 10 o'clock P. M.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, general-in-chief:
As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and the division I had ordered to take post there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, and Ken's division, to march upon Gainesville, by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, Reno, and one division of Heintzelman, to march on Greenview, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains, through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the West side. The forces at Greenview were to support McDowell in case he was too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching to Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, capturing camp and baggage and many stand of arms. This morning the command pushed on rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated after three hours in possession. He retreated by Centerville and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was met six miles West of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel. Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will move on him tomorrow, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1600 prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery.

JOHN PORTE, Major General.

Great Battle on Friday.

Complete Federal Victory.—Loss Heavy on Both Sides.

HEADQUARTERS, Field of Battle, Grove-ton, near Gainesville, Aug. 30, 1862.

To Maj-Gen Halleck, general-in-chief, Washington:

We fought a terrible battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight till dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. The troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's force comes up to Manassas. The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than 8000 men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy have lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every advantage was made by ourselves. Our troops have behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. The enemy is retreating toward the mountains. I go forward at once. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form any idea of the extent of the success.

JOHN PORTE, Major General.

Another Fight on Saturday.

GEN. POPE DRIVEN BACK TO CENTERVILLE.

The enemy was heavily reinforced on Saturday, and attacked Gen. Pope's army before the arrival of Gens. Franklin and Sumner. The attack was bold and severe, and was followed. The advantage on the whole was with the enemy, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centerville, with his whole army in good order. He has now been joined at Centerville by Franklin and Sumner, who were on the march to him Saturday night. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and repeat the success of Friday. Every effort should be made to hasten the forwarding of the new troops.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

The Washington Evening Star of Saturday, in speaking of the battle, says: "The battle was continued in the army corps of Gens. Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from 50,000 to 60,000 strong. That is, against the army corps of Jackson and we presume a portion of the rest of Lee's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church, or in other words, but a few miles Northward of the never-faded battle of Bull Run. Heintzelman's corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear at about 19 A. M., 7 miles from Centerville, which point he left at daybreak. He found Stonewall Jackson fighting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right, in the direction of Haymarket. This position they took by going North from Gainesville to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap. Our own informant, who left Centerville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cool and clear-headed man, says that up to that hour the impression prevailed that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which though continuous had not been a very bloody battle. Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field themselves till 4 P. M., represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides. An impression prevailed that the reserve of Lee's army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under Fitz John Porter was so posted that it could instantly have upon Lee with equal ease, whether attacking McDowell, Sigel or Heintzelman. The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired, quite up to Bull Run and supplies, &c., are now being transported over it to that point. By midnight we have every reason to believe the Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas. Ere evacuating Manassas the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly. The rebels realized that prisoners in the present strait were an elephant in their path, and wisely thus got rid of them. These 700 prisoners covered all the strategists they had taken, as well as all the 400 of Taylor's brigade.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S DISASTER.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Washington, Sunday forenoon, says:

Nothing later than Gen. Pope's despatch of Saturday has been received by the government this morning. Distasteful as it is, we heard Saturday afternoon and late in the evening. A courier arrived at Halleck's headquarters this morning with news that General Pope had fallen back to Centerville. A staff officer from the battle-field, 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, states that the battle commenced Thursday afternoon. Gen. Sigel's corps engaged the rebel cavalry brigade on the road from Warrenton and drove them back, the battle lasting until 9 o'clock in the evening. This fight was with Jackson's rear guard, whose force is estimated at 50,000. On Friday morning, Gen. Jackson undoubtedly formed a junction with Longstreet. Gen. Sherman's battery opened the battle Friday morning. Gen. Milroy's brigade led the advance, and Gen. Sigel formed in line of battle, with Schurz on the right, Schenck on the left, and Steinwehr in the center. The rebels were gradually forced back till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They then suddenly and fiercely charged bayonets, forcing Milroy's brigade back. Schenck sent his brigade forward, but both were driven back, Milroy's command so badly cut up that he could not gather a regiment. Schurz and Steinwehr were holding their own in the woods on the left. Stevens and his division were sent up, but all were driven back. The result of Friday's fighting was, we drove the rebels about two miles, then they being heavily reinforced, recovered a mile, and our troops stood at night a mile in advance of their morning's position.

On Saturday the battle was more general. Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell and Banks were engaged. Gen. Sigel's force being kept as a reserve. Gen. Heintzelman commenced the attack at 10, with Porter in the center. The advance of the latter was checked by the immense masses of rebel infantry, and his troops stood up with unparalleled heroism for over an hour to the falling fire of grape and canister, the ground streaming with fallen ranks of dying and dead. Finally they broke, falling back in general disorder, causing a panic in the reserves, large numbers joining in the retreat. The rebels rapidly advanced their batteries pouring in a storm of shot and shell. The right wing was completely beaten. Gen. McDowell advanced to their support, endeavoring to hold the center, but his movements were anticipated, and both he and Sigel were enveloped by the rebels on the left and outnumbered at all points. Then Sigel shone out, bringing up his brigade successfully to their position, holding them in front while the fugitives poured in. Large numbers of McDowell's troops retreated in great disorder across Bull Run. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the battle was against us. The last reserves were ordered up to retrieve the day, but along the Centerville road, artillery, infantry, wagons and cavalry were confusedly falling to the rear. Our right, however, remained comparatively firm, preventing the enemy from following up his advantage, and at 8 o'clock Bull Run stream was crossed, the rebels troubling us only by a few shells.

Three Days Hard Fighting.